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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +18°C. Minimum +4°C.
Sun sets today at 6.14 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.56 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 6

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1965, (Hamal 8, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Taylor Flies To Washington For Consultations On Vietnam

SAIGON, March 22, (Reuter).—GENERAL Maxwell Taylor, U.S. Ambassador, flying back to consult with President Johnson, told reporters last night he believed the South Vietnam situation had "generally improved" since he last went home at the end of 1964.

There was no special crisis or reason for his trip, he said. He and the President would review the whole situation.

General Taylor is expected to recommend increased air attacks on North Vietnam, and to say that a current lull in guerilla operations probably presages a series of new attacks and sabotage.

The South Vietnamese government yesterday announced abolition of martial law, in force throughout the country since November, and reduction of Saigon's curfew from three to two hours of the night.

U.S. jet aircraft continued intensive air strikes against guerilla concentrations and installations in South Vietnam. Six Canberra bombers raided Viet Cong pockets in Tay Ninh province 50 miles northwest of Saigon Saturday morning and six more hit targets in the same province on the same day afternoon.

Wilson Says UK To Strive Alone For Vietnam Peace

BLACKPOOL, England, Mar. 22, (AP).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said Saturday night that in view of the Soviet refusal to help, Britain will strive alone to find a Vietnam peace formula.

Wilson told a political meeting here that Britain had hoped for a joint initiative towards the problem by the co-chairmen of the 1945 Indo-China conference following the recent visit to London of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

"We had hoped in our talks the Soviet Foreign Minister would agree on an initiative which the two co-chairmen, Britain and the Soviet Union, could take towards security, a peaceful settlement which could end the fighting and provide security in that area", he said.

"For the present, a joint initiative is ruled out by the Soviet attitude."

"We are not discouraged. If the two co-chairmen cannot go ahead the British chairman will."

"We believe this is our duty and we shall have more to say on this next Thursday."

Wilson was referring to a scheduled debate in the House of Commons next week on what he called the "grave problems" presented by the fighting in Vietnam.

During his London visit Gromyko stood firm in his support of North Vietnam's public demands, and while he said the USSR agreed to continue with Britain to play the role of co-chairmen of the Vietnam peacekeeping arrangement, no new initiative was offered.

On domestic issues, Wilson said that if the opposition Conservatives made it impossible for the Labour government to get its programme through, he would not hesitate to call a general election.

Wilson ruled out the prospects of an early election, however. He said: "To judge from all the reports, the Conservative party are driven with apprehension about an early election. They have my authority for saying they can relax."

His Majesty Visits Takhar Province

TALOKAN, Mar. 22.—His Majesty the King left Kunduz at 10 a.m. yesterday for Takhar province. In Khanabad and elsewhere students, teachers, officials and the citizens greeted and hailed their King.

His Majesty arrived in Talokan, capital of Takhar province, at 1:30 p.m. His Majesty had lunch in Taluqan. At a reception held by the Municipal Corporation His Majesty granted audience to high-ranking officials and dignitaries of Takhar.

His Majesty expressed happiness over the warm sentiments of the people of Takhar and wished them greater success in working for their prosperity and for the progress of the country.

Later His Majesty left Taluqan for Farkhar.

Canal To Irrigate 8,000 Acres In Miterlam Area

MITERLAM, Mar. 22.—Work on a new canal which will increase the water supply for the Miterlam area and will irrigate 8,000 acres of hitherto arid land began yesterday in Allingar Wolswalai.

The canal will be 42 kilometres long and will run from Alingar to Miterlam.

The plan for the canal was prepared by engineers of the water and Soil Survey Department after studying the possibility of utilising the Alingar River water for irrigating Miterlam and a desert lying between Miterlam and Alingar.

JALALABAD, Mar. 22.—The Daily Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, celebrated its 47th anniversary of publication last Thursday.

Thirty Die During Four Days In Afghan Highway Accidents

KABUL, March 22.—THE death toll in traffic accidents in Afghanistan since last Wednesday rose to 30 when on Friday a truck plunged into a river in northern Afghanistan killing 16 people and another went off the road on the Salang highway early Saturday morning killing three passengers.

The accident in northern Afghanistan occurred when a truck, loaded with linseed and carrying 19 passengers, swerved while crossing the Pul-i-Imam Bukri bridge, 19 kilometres west of Mazar, and fell into the river. Besides the 15-killed, three persons, including a 10-year-old girl, were injured.

Last Wednesday another truck fell into the river in the eastern province of Laghman as a result of which 11 people were killed and five injured. A Laghman official said that the truck fell into the river when the embankment of the road gave way under the weight of the truck.

An official of the Ministry of Public Works, which is in charge of the country's roads, expressed surprise yesterday when told that the truck fell into the river because the road was faulty. He said he will investigate the matter.

The Salang accident occurred at 1.00 a.m. on Saturday. Eight people were injured. Five of them are under treatment in Charikar hospital and three others with severe injuries were brought to a Kabul hospital. An official of the hospital described their condition as "not too critical".

Although it is against traffic regulations to carry passengers in vehicles loaded with cargo, the law is often violated by owners of vehicles.

According to a Bakhtar reporter eye-witnesses to the accident near Mazar the driver was driving recklessly. The traffic department has not explained how the accident occurred.

Soviets Announce Investment Plan For Agriculture

MOSCOW, March 22, (Reuter). Far-reaching agricultural reforms announced here will enable Soviet farmers to sell crops to the state for up to one and a half times as much as in the past.

Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Communist Party leader, outlined the five year crash investment plan for farming to the Party Central Committee three days ago.

But his speech, in which he attacked Khrushchev by implication for his farm policy, was not published until Friday night when the Soviet News Agency Tass issued a summary of it.

The 170-man committee-top Soviet policy making body ended a three day plenary session in the Kremlin after formally adopting the farming proposals.

Under the reform programme, 71,000 million roubles (about £28,400 million sterling) will be invested to improve farms and provide more and better machinery. This is almost as much as the total post-war investment in Soviet agriculture.

Another major Soviet development Friday was the dropping by the Central Committee of one of its top members, Leonid Ilyichiev. He is replaced by Dmitry Ustinov, a former First Deputy Prime Minister.

A few days ago Ilyichiev was appointed a Deputy Foreign Minister.

Kirill Mazurov, First Secretary of the Byelorussian Communist Party became a full member of the ruling presidium, which will now consist of 12 members instead of 11.

Masoud Hold Jirga In Pakhtunistan

KABUL, Mar. 22.—According to a report from central Pakhtunistan the Masoud tribe recently held a jirga in Ghowak. The jirga, which was presided over by Inayatullah Khan, was attended by a large number of dignitaries and members of the tribe. After the jirga was inaugurated with the recitation of verses from the Holy Koran representatives of the people delivered speeches on the independence and integrity of Pakhtunistan.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the jirga Inayatullah Khan urged Pakistan to accede the lawful rights of Pakhtunistan; otherwise the whole of the Masoud tribe would do everything possible, without hesitating to make any sacrifices, to attain these rights.

A report from Bajawar, northern independent Pakhtunistan, states that the nationalists of the Mamond tribe attacked a Pakistani military camp in Gang Ghondi. Pakistani soldiers were backed by cannon fire and used machine-guns. The clash lasted four hours. The number of casualties on either side is not known.

UN Mediator Recommends Cypriots Negotiate Directly

NICOSIA, March 22, (Reuter).—ACCORDING to Reuter, Cyprus will continue to strengthen her defences "with any kind of weapons which we shall get from whatever quarter they may be offered," a government minister said in Nicosia last night.

Tassos Papadopoulos, Minister of Labour, told a public meeting: "We shall accept every kind of help from any direction for the protection of our sacred land."

A Moscow report said the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda wrote yesterday that "imperialist circles" were seeking to stop Cyprus strengthening her defence potential.

A dispatch from the newspaper's Nicosia correspondent, quoted by Tass News Agency, said there was growing anxiety on Cyprus over U.S. attempts to come to terms with its NATO partners on "a new round of blackmail and pressure on the Makarios government."

Galo Plaza, U.N. mediator in Cyprus, was said Saturday to recommend direct negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in an 80-page report.

Informed sources said that was the only specific recommendation in the report, handed to Secretary-General U Thant last Wednesday.

But they added that it left many doors open in 30 pages devoted to Plaza's observations drawn from six months' mediation.

The Mediator's job under the Security Council resolution of March 4, 1964, is to "use his best endeavours" with those parties to settle the problem confronting Cyprus, racked by intermittent fighting between the communities over their constitutional relationship and the island's future.



Kabul, March 22.—Afghanistan and Poland signed this morning a protocol for exchange of goods and prices and agreements for exchange of goods and payments.

According to the new agreements the volume of exchange of goods between the two nations will amount to two and a half million dollars.

The protocol, which is for the year 1965, and the agreements, which are for the years 1965 and 1966, were signed by Dr. Akbar Omar, President of Commercial Affairs Department, Ministry of Commerce, (right) and E. Leszczynsky President of the Department for Foreign Agreements, Polish Ministry of Commerce who heads the Polish commercial delegation.

Under the agreements Afghanistan will export cotton, hides, oil seeds and cotton seeds to Poland and will buy machinery and consumer goods from Poland, according a Ministry of Commerce spokesman.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 28, 1965

UN Peace-Keeping
Operations

It is unfortunate that the opening session of the 33-member United Nations committee appointed by the General Assembly to work out plans for financing future peace-keeping operations was overshadowed by a controversy between the delegates of the Soviet Union and the United States over the war in Vietnam. The Vietnam crisis certainly requires attention but the committee can hardly find a solution for the problem. Its own task is vital, and if it can find a formula for financing peace-keeping operations it will have settled a basic issue.

It was on the question of financing of peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East that the 19th session of the General Assembly faced a deadlock. Even ordinarily business could not be conducted and in order to avoid a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States it was decided to terminate it.

The whole world is interested in the committee's activities. In the past the Soviet Union, France and some other countries have refused to pay their share of the funds needed by the United Nations for peace-keeping in the Middle East and the Congo on the grounds that the operations were unconstitutional. But this should not be construed to mean that peace-keeping operations are unnecessary or undesirable.

It should be the aim of all nations to co-operate in creating an international machinery for the maintenance of peace. Such machinery can best function within the United Nations. Effectively employed an international peace-keeping force can not only prevent the world being involved in a major war but also directly help solve the problem of disarmament. Once such a force is brought into being and becomes an effective instrument for preventing aggression and safeguarding freedom, there will hardly be any need for an armaments race. For the UN committee to find a solution for financing peace-keeping operations will be a

Premier's New Year Speech

Prime Minister Explains Efforts To Improve Administration In Provinces

Editor's Note: Following is the second part of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's New Year's speech made over Radio Afghanistan in Dari on March 20.

You can see that during the past year, although our task from the viewpoint of legislation alone was a very heavy one and the administrative duties, especially in our age, are complicated and difficult to perform, we still cannot ignore other affairs of state. Therefore, side by side with legislation, we are striving to institute reforms in civil establishments and reappointment the provincial administrations on a new and suitable basis. It was accordingly decided to redivide Afghanistan into 28 provinces or subdivisions. This action is designed to bring the provincial administrators in closer and more direct touch with the population so that positive cooperation between them and the government may be established. A number of educated and experienced young men were appointed to head these administrations, get acquainted with the desires and aspirations of the people and to forge a link between the government and the

Administrative Malaise Or Economic Crisis?

Planning in its fuller sense emerged from the launching of the first five-year plan in September, 1956. Expenditure during this planned period amounted to about a total of Af. 14,677 million, including Af. 8,371 million in investment. Foreign assistance received during the first five-year plan reached a figure of Af. 4,808 million at the conversion rate of Af. 20.25 to one US dollar. As there was a push in government efforts and the zeal of the first experience had not been frittered away, both the income and expenditure of the government increased by a considerable amount. Total receipts, including domestic revenues plus foreign assistance, went up from Af. 1.7 billion in the first year of the plan to Af. 3.2 billion in the last year—a total increase of about 8% or a rate of almost 16% per cent a year on the average. Domestic revenues constituted a little over half of the total.

On the other hand, expenditure almost doubled from Af. 2.3 billion to Af. 4.5 billion with the plan outlays accounting for the bulk of the increase. The plan had envisaged roughly equal amounts for ordinary and development expenditure but by the fiscal year 1959-60 development outlays formed almost two-thirds of the total expenditure.

THE INFLATION CHECK
Anyone can see at a glance from government publications that there was a deficit of receipts below outlay in all the five years of the first five-year plan, but in the first three years, the deficit that emerged from development expenditure were adequately covered or more than covered by borrowing from abroad, so the government was not forced to resort to deficit financing that might have had inflationary effects. In the remaining two years of the first plan, however, considerable amounts had to be borrowed from D'Afghanistan Bank. This did not create chaotic conditions. If we analyse the conditions prevailing then, we can say that deficit financing did not result in any significant degree of domestic inflation. It might have been that the excess purchasing power showed its results in an adverse balance of our international payments or was absorbed by the baten economy of the rural areas.

concrete step towards the establishment of an international peace-keeping force.

people for the materialisation of these desires.

During my tours of inspection in the various parts of the country, I have stressed on numerous occasions the fact that officials are servants of the people not their masters. I, therefore, expect them to discharge their duties in this spirit, but we also expect the people to cooperate with the officials in applying laws in the interests of the public and to forward their complaints and grievances, if any, to the proper authorities. I promise them that the government will pursue such complaints and the guilty will be punished according to law. But if the result of the enquiry is found to be otherwise and if it is proved that the complaint has been made on personal grounds and for illegal purposes such persons will be brought into court to answer the charges.

In order to enable the officials to perform their jobs effectively, the government, at great financial pains early last year, increased their salaries to a substantial extent. In addition to this, the government will strive to help improve their condition by supplying wheat-flour, vegetable oil and

other essential commodities. The officials, on the other hand, are expected to protect and preserve public funds and handle their work efficiently. It must be admitted that due to various pre-occupations the government has not yet succeeded in dealing with the great social evils of embezzlement and corruption, but I wish to emphasise that this subject has an important place in the government's programme and such persons will be prosecuted and punished severely. At the same time those officials, who perform their duties diligently and honestly, will be promoted and encouraged according to their capabilities.

In the field of economics, we faced a number of difficulties last year, these have been discussed by economists in the press columns. The main difficulty concerns the rise in the exchange rates of foreign currency; this development has also affected adversely the prices of local produce. The present situation is the result of certain factors which have been piling one upon the other during the past few years with a consequent inflationary trend that is becoming apparent

of the plan. They amounted to Af. 5.3 billion during the two years under review and accounted for 33 per cent of the planned outlays as against 34% worked out in the plan.

The increase of revenues from Af. 2.1 billion in 1941 to Af. 3.1 billion in 1942 suggests that government revenues have kept ahead of public expenditure in the sense that the latter has increased only 11 per cent during the two years of the second plan. In the 1941 budget a deficit of Af. 1.4 billion was indicated, with the hope that foreign assistance might be found to cover it. Foreign assistance did not materialise to that extent nor did the expenditure reach the envisaged figures. It was good that the actual expenditure did not further burden the economy with still more excessive purchasing power for which there were no compensating factors on the production side.

Although deficit financing for the first two years amounted to 37% of the planned deficit financing, this large size in the plan which was in average 878 million a year against the annual average of Af. 807 million actually spent. To be fair to the government policy-makers, I must say that the second plan became sloppy just because foreign assistance promised did not materialise in the required amount.

Development Metamorphosis
Economic development processes can be reduced to two categories: the selection of ends or objectives and the transformation of inputs into outputs in such a way as to achieve these objectives. The value system dominant in a society, particularly among its elite, is of considerable importance, the reason being that it can generate a system of virtually unchanging work habits or routines which allow for little increase of net national product per head, as has so often happened in traditional and tribal societies like ours. Or it can generate a system of routines in such a manner as to embody change-producing forces (for example, capital formation, technical education). Unless many among the elite of a society are motivated by values conducive to these change-producing forces, and seek objectives realisable through the operation of these forces, a society will not be able to achieve any significant economic change.

(Contd on page 4)

PRESS
At a Glance

In an editorial on "Bribery and Corruption" yesterday's *Islah* described it as the most important problem facing developing countries. Unless this problem is solved it is difficult to ensure progress for the people. Besides producing undesirable social repercussions, bribery and corruption hamper talent, disturb social justice and encourage selfishness everywhere, thus leading the community towards moral and material retrogression.

The government, the editorial said, is trying hard to check corruption. It is convinced that unless planned and determined measures are taken to eradicate this social evil and unless corrupt officials are exposed and punished bribery will exist in its present ugly form. One of the positive steps taken was the salary reform introduced early last year. In his New Year's speech the Prime Minister once again referred to corruption as the greatest social evil and declared that his government has a definite programme to check bribery and that those found to be heavily punished.

The editorial expressed the hope that the corrupt elements will be eliminated without any discrimination. One way of finding out specific cases of corruption is to register all the property belonging to officials. This was tried earlier, but since the question was not taken seriously the plan did not prove effective. It is necessary that a more responsible and capable organisation should be created to continue the property registration work. Officials should also be made to publish the estimated value of their property in newspapers. This will have the advantage of enabling the public to detect cases of corruption and will also create a feeling of responsibility and self-restraint among the officials.

The editorial suggested that the cabinet ministers should give the lead and publish lists of their properties in newspapers. Such a step would be widely welcomed by the public and would constitute an important contribution in the campaign against corruption.

Yesterday's *Anis* commented editorially on the problem of racial discrimination in the United States. After giving some background information and referring to the recent demonstrations in Alabama, the editorial expressed the hope that President Johnson's efforts to put an end to segregationist tendencies in the United States would be crowned with success.

The second instalment of the article by Mohib Hairat on "What do we Expect From the Radio?" also appeared in yesterday's *Anis*. As regards feature articles broadcast by Radio Afghanistan the writer said they are heavy in style and suggested that the radio should make a practice of broadcasting in simple understandable language so that the majority of our people benefit by them.

To encourage vocalists and instrumentalists Hairat suggested that Radio Afghanistan should celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Ghulam Hussein, who is known as the father of music in this country. It should also put his statue in the entrance hall of Radio Afghanistan building.

British Soldiers Wounded After Explosion In Aden
ADEN, Mar. 28, (Reuters).—Two British soldiers were wounded when a hand grenade exploded in a shopping centre near Aden's port area last night.

Half an hour later a plastic explosive damaged a power house building in another part of Aden town and a bazooka missile destroyed a stationary car in Ma Alla district—an area inhabited mostly by British service personnel. There were no casualties in either incident.

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

SUNDAY

Foreign Services,
Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

Arabic Programme:
9.00-10.00 p.m. AST 11445 Kcs on 25 m band.

German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.

Russian Programme:
19 to 19.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday 9.00-10.30 p.m. AST classical and light music alternating. Friday 1.00 to 1.45 p.m. popular tunes. From 5 to 5.30 p.m. daily except Fridays popular music.

Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul.
Arrival-1315.
Amritsar-Kabul.
Arrival-1515
Kabul-Amritsar.
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar.
Departure-0845.
Kabul-Kandahar.
Departure-1400

C S A
Kabul, Athens, Sofia, Prague,
Departure-0830

AEROFLOT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1310

T M A
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-1100

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20507-211 22
Traffic 20159-24041

Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 24585
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22082

20703
20502
20413
21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Asri Phone No. 24231
Bu-Ah Phone No. 23575
Stor Phone No. 20496
Shar-i-Nau Phone No. 20079

West Germany Encourages More Private
Investment Here Rather Than Official Aid

BY A STAFF REPORTER
cians for foreign assignments, since they are well-paid within the country and most are not willing to leave their home and families.

West Germany agreed to help Afghanistan in road construction in 1930. Giving the chronological account of West Germany's participation in Afghanistan's development projects, Dr. Hoff explained, that in the course of the Second World War the Germans left Afghanistan under the pressure of the Western allies. But after the end of war in the middle of 1950, on the basis of private contrast half a dozen German experts were sent to Afghanistan to help the Afghan government in technical fields.

FRG aid to Afghanistan began in January 1958. An agreement was concluded under which a geological mission and a hydrological team were established.

Apart from a German advisory group, who is advising the Afghan government on its development plans at the Ministry of Planning, there are another half a dozen German technicians at the Ministry of Communications, working on extension of telephone lines and training Afghans in this capacity. In order to overcome the problem of the lack of trained

workers and fitters. Dr. Hoff, who puts more emphasis on the role and importance of private enterprise and capital investment than on aid, pointed out that it is time for Afghan capitalists to invest in small industrial projects; if they are afraid of doing so, because of the danger of losing their capital, they can join hands with foreign investors.

"Afghan capitalists prefer to speculate in real estate, accumulate their capital in the foreign banks or make short-term profit which from the economic point of view is not a good idea", Dr. Hoff asserts. If the Afghan capitalists, in rare cases, express their willingness to share a foreign investment, the very first thing they think of is the high dividends which will be paid them soon after their capital is invested. This is not a workable or profitable economic theory, Dr. Hoff feels.

For a developing country like Afghanistan it is advisable and economical to purchase second hand machinery which cannot be used for competitive purposes in Europe and United States, but is still good for another twenty years or so. This obviously will save a great amount of money. Dr. Hoff said. In his opinion, Shaker Ceramic Factory, should have produced such items as bathroom tiles and sinks rather than China which can be imported cheaply.

Dr. Hoff described the procedure followed by West Germany in deciding upon aid to Afghanistan as follows.

The Afghan government presents requests for aid which we study from various angles, such as economic feasibility and its fitness to the general development. Before we do this we, of course, see if there is a chance of the aid being approved by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. For instance, the West German government, before it approves aid to a developing country, will see if the money and the technicians needed to carry out the proposed project, can be provided. Dr. Hoff noted.

In West Germany it is difficult to find enough experts and techni-

management personnel in industrial organisations the FRG has recently helped Afghanistan establish an institute of industrial management where most of the subjects are taught by German teachers. There is a group of German instructors at the Kabul Academy of Police. Supplying of instruments and experts to the Institute of Public Health and Afghan mechanical schools is also part of FRG's technical aid to Afghanistan. There is an affiliation between the Colleges of Natural Sciences and Economics of Afghanistan and Universities of Bonn and Cologne, on the basis of which a number of professors and students are exchanged annually.

"So far the Federal Republic of Germany has given to Afghanistan more than 50 million Deutsch marks in form of technical assistance and two hundred forty million marks in capital aid," Dr. Hoff said.

Dr. Hoff has been in Afghanistan for the last three years. Before he came here he worked as a member of the West German Embassies in Chile and Mexico, and in the FRG's Foreign Ministry in the FRG's Foreign Ministry also studied economics and law. He has been in the German foreign services since 1956.

Britain Asked To
Join Arms Embargo
In Middle East

LONDON, Mar. 28, (AP).—Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said Friday he has asked British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to support an embargo against arms supplies to the Middle East.

Eshkol told a news conference: "It is our stand (policy) to welcome an all-embracing embargo in the Middle East area under neutral inspection".

The Israeli leader was in the third day of a seven-day visit to Britain, during which he has conferred with Prime Minister Wilson, Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, Defence Minister Denis Healey and Deputy Premier George Brown.

Whitehall sources said Wilson expressed concern at the Middle East arms built up but recognised that, as long as it went on, all countries had a right to arms for their defence.

The sources said Wilson reiterated Britain's opposition to any use of force or threat of force in the area.

In Bonn, Germany, Chancellor Erhard predicted Friday that his bid to establish diplomatic relations between West Germany and Israel would bring about a whole series of positive results.

He did not say what they would be.

Kurt Birrenbach, Erhard's special envoy, has been negotiating the terms of the accord. He is due to return to Israel early next week.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

(Contd. from page 2)

If these values are, however, present and being enforced, the objectives in question will be sought. They may be realised in a hit-or-miss method, as would initially be characteristic of a purely laissez-faire economy, or they may be realised through varying degrees of organised planning in the public or private sector. Truly speaking, such development as has taken place has been the consequence of both kinds of planning or fixing of objectives, with planning in one sector tending to make for complementary activity in the other, and with both modes of planning heading towards change-producing routines of the variety mentioned above.

N. Vietnam Protests
To ICC Against U.S.,
S. Vietnam Raids

TOKYO, Mar. 28, (Reuters).—North Vietnam Friday protested to the International Control Commission against Friday's US and South Vietnam air strikes, which it termed the sixth air or sea raid in five days, according to a North Vietnamese broadcast monitored here.

From Hanoi, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported North Vietnam Friday denounced the US use of what it called poison as in South Vietnam and aid the "savagery actions by the American imperialists rare and intolerable provocation against the Vietnamese people".

The American "aggression" had lost any sense of elementary humanity and were "perpetrating monstrous crimes which differ but little from the crimes of the Nazi fascists", Tass quoted the statement as saying.

(To be continued)

ANN SCHEIN
AMERICAN PIANIST
IN CONCERT

Monday, March 29 - 8:00 P.M.

Radio Afghanistan Auditorium

Tickets - Af. 50

Sold at: USIS Library, Theatrical Arts

5th Floor Ministry of Press And Information

and Kabul Hotel.

Advt.

U.S. State Dept.
Halts "Insidious
Search Of Mind"

The U.S. State Department has promised to call off tests that probe its employees' minds and six life.

The decision was relayed by U.S. Representative Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey who had planned a special investigation into an insidious and illegal search of the human mind.

A State Department letter promising an end to such psychological tests came, Gallagher said, after he announced his planned probe.

Gallagher listed these as some of the questions employees were supposed to mark as true or false: My father was a good man. My sex life is satisfactory. I enjoy reading love stories. I believe in the second coming of Christ.

I believe women ought to have as much sexual freedom as men. I loved my mother. I believe there is a god.

Once in a while I laugh at a dirty joke.

I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex. In addition, he added, the employees in other agencies as well as the State Department have been asked to give written answers to such questions as whether they are "troubled" by:

Deciding whether I'm really in love with someone of a different religion, too deeply involved in a love affair, being too inhibited in sex matters.

William J. Crockett, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Administration, noted there have been a lot of questions raised as to whether the kind of testing was an appropriate one for a government agency to impose upon its personnel.

The State Department apparently decided it wasn't for Crockett promised that "effective immediately we have discontinued this policy."

N. Vietnam Protests
To ICC Against U.S.,
S. Vietnam Raids

TOKYO, Mar. 28, (Reuters).—North Vietnam Friday protested to the International Control Commission against Friday's US and South Vietnam air strikes, which it termed the sixth air or sea raid in five days, according to a North Vietnamese broadcast monitored here.

From Hanoi, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported North Vietnam Friday denounced the US use of what it called poison as in South Vietnam and aid the "savagery actions by the American imperialists rare and intolerable provocation against the Vietnamese people".

The American "aggression" had lost any sense of elementary humanity and were "perpetrating monstrous crimes which differ but little from the crimes of the Nazi fascists", Tass quoted the statement as saying.

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Mar. 28.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

Buying	Selling
Af. 65 (per US dollar)	Af. 65.50
Af. 182 (per one pound sterling)	Af. 183.40

Af. 1925 (per hundred German Mark)	Af. 1937.50
Af. 1513.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	Af. 1525.03
Af. 1315.79 (per hundred French Franc)	Af. 1325.97

Erhard Risks Fall Of Coalition Govt.

BONN, March 28, (AP).—Chancellor Ludwig Erhard Saturday risked a collapse of his coalition government by appointing a member of his own Christian Democratic party as West Germany's new Justice Minister.

The Chancellor picked Karl Weorlm a relatively unknown 67-year-old Bundestag delegate, to succeed free democrat Ewald Bucher. Bucher, a former Nazi, tendered his resignation Thursday after parliament voted to continue the hunt for Nazi murderers for five more years.

Bucher had wanted the hunt stopped this year. His free democratic party, the smaller member of the coalition, backed him 100 per cent. It demanded that the Justice Ministry position be left unfilled until after Sept. 19 general election, to keep attention focussed on the issue.

The Free Democrats hold the balance of power in the present parliament but indications are that they face serious losses in the election. They think they have found a way to make a comeback by advocating an end to new prosecutions of the Third Reich war crimes.

Polls show that the West German people are against these reminders of the past.

The Chancellor, with his political life at stake in the election, was not ready to humour another party on a vote-getting issue.

The Free Democrats will not grow improvement to Erhard's counter-move Saturday. They called a meeting of their leaders for next Wednesday to decide whether or not to break up the coalition.

A party spokesman told a news conference that he did not think developments would lead to the Free Democratic ministers' resignations, but he warned there could be no certainty until Wednesday.

Pakistan Offers To Help China, Turkey Form Ties

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Mar. 28, (AP).—Pakistan has offered to mediate over the establishment of relations between Turkey and China. The Turkish newspaper Milliyet reported in its Sunday edition.

In a dispatch from Rawalpindi, Milliyet's correspondent said China's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi told him Saturday "President Ayub Khan and Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan have offered to mediate between Ankara and Peking for the establishment of relations. We are now waiting Turkey's reply. Chen Yi who is in Rawalpindi to sign a border and cultural agreement reportedly said China made the first attempt in 1960.

He was quoted as saying, "there's no clash of interests between Turkey and China therefore we can cooperate and live in friendship".

Chen Yi termed Pakistan "one of the best friends of both Turkey and China".

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Mar. 28.—Bismillah Zirman, a staff member of the College of Letters, left for Peking yesterday to teach Pushto in the People's Republic of China.

KABUL, Mar. 28.—Mohammad Aman Fareghi, assistant editor of Irfan, a monthly published by the Ministry of Education, returned to Kabul yesterday after visiting France, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Iran under a UNESCO fellowship programme.

KABUL, March 28.—Dr. Dominique Sourdél, who has done detailed work on the Museum of Kabul's coin collections of the early Islamic era, has published a treatise on Ghaznavid coins in the 18th issue of the publication of Institut Francaise de Damas. The treatise deals with 213 golden coins belonging to the Ghaznavid and Saljuq periods, found five years ago in Kunduz (Char Dara).

According to Dr. Sourdél, the discovery of this historically important treasure will help in fixing the reigning periods of Ghaznavid and Saljuq kings and in finding out their titles.

KABUL, Mar. 28.—The Austrian Ambassador in Tehran, Dr. Franz Herbatfchek, who has been appointed simultaneously as Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary in Kabul, arrived here yesterday to present his credentials. He was received at the airport by the assistant Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

Justice Ministry Opens New Centre

KABUL, Mar. 28.—The Ministry of Justice has set up a centre for national legislation and legal advice manned by a president, an assistant president and a number of professional workers.

The office will advise the government and public institutions concerning their obligations in regard to utilisation and exploitation of public property and natural resources. Its other functions will include drafting new laws and ordinances, studying proposed ordinances and laws, gathering and regulating parts of international law of interest to Afghanistan, publication of laws and other regulations and books and pamphlets explaining the laws and ensuring their proper application.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8:00, 10:00 p.m. American film.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1:30 p.m. Russian film KASAKS with Tajiki translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2:00, 4:30 6:30, p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2:00 4:30 and 6:30 Russian film CRANES ARE FLYING with Tajiki translation.

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2. Moscow - Tashkent - Kabul - Karachi - Kabul - Tashkent -
Moscow - (SU - 057; SU - 058)

SU-019 Arriving Kabul 9.55) Every Wednesday
SU-020 Leaving Kabul for Tashkent and Moscow 10.30) Every Thursday

SU-057 Arriving Kabul 9.55) Every Sunday
Leaving Kabul for Karachi 11.25)

SU-058 Arriving Kabul from Karachi 11.45) Every Monday
Leaving Kabul for Tashkent and Moscow 13.10)

Note: Kabul time shown.

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Passenger Fare in Afghanis from Kabul to:

City	Class	One Way	Round trip Exc. Bag. per kg.
Moscow	F	10.487	19.930
	T	8.736	16.602
Tashkent	F	3.427	6.517
	T	2.856	5.428
Amsterdam	F	19.303	36.675
	T	14.293	27.158
Berlin	T	14.194	26.970
Warsaw	F	15.824	30.066
	T	12.846	24.409
London	F	20.895	39.690
	T	14.547	27.641
Paris	F	19.736	37.501
	T	14.293	27.158
Prague	F	17.842	33.900
	T	14.293	27.158
Sofia	T	11.786	22.397
Brussels	F	19.427	36.914
	T	14.293	27.158
Vienna	F	16.870	39.057
	T	14.054	26.706
Bukhara (Via Samarkand)	T	3.406	6.528

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